Skull with a long slender muzzle; interorbital region broad, edged with well-defined ridges, but without postorbital projections; outer wall of anteorbital foramen reduced to a narrow bar less than half the breadth of the corresponding part in *L. aquilus* and *flavopunctatus*; it is, however, similarly narrow in the W.-African *L. sikapusi*.

Incisors more as in *Mus* than in other *Lophuromys*, their anterior surface not curved round in the way generally characteristic of the present genus. Molars very broad, with well-defined cusps; their pattern as usual.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 118 mm.; tail 111; hind foot 22·5; ear 23.

Skull: greatest length 30·5; basilar length 24; greatest breadth 14·3; nasals 14 × 3·2; interorbital breadth 6·7; diastema 8; palatilar length 12·4; palatine foramina 6·5; length of upper molar series 4·8.

Alt. 6000′.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 6. 7. 1. 170. Original number 608. Collected 31st December, 1905, by R. B. Woosnam. Nine specimens.

This striking species is widely different from any of the Central- and East-African forms of *Lophuromys*, and might almost be considered generically distinct were it not that the West-African *L. sikapusi* also possesses some of its characters. Its large ears, long tail, and peculiar olive-coloured white-speckled fur readily distinguish the species from all its allies, and I have much pleasure in naming it after Mr. R. B. Woosnam, to whose abilities so much of the success of the Ruwenzori expedition is due.

XXI.—*On a second Species of the Siluroid Genus* Mochocus.

By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

When dealing in these 'Annals,' a few years ago *, with the little-known genus *Mochocus*, Joannis (*Rhinoglanis*, Günther), I was acquainted with one species only, as I consider *Rhinoglanis typus*, Gthr., from Gondokoro, and *R. Vannutellii*, Vincig., from Lake Rudolf, as specifically identical with the incorrectly described *Mochocus niloticus* of de Joannis, of which I had then received a few specimens from Assuan, where the fish had been rediscovered by Mr. Loat. The

* Vol. vi. 1900, p. 525.

little fish has since been found by the same collector at various localities on the Nile, between Beni Souef and Gondokoro, and a second species has been discovered by him at Fashoda and at Lake No, White Nile. For this new species I propose the name of

Mochocus brevis.

Easily distinguished from the preceding by the shorter caudal part of the body, the first dorsal fin being equally distant from the end of the snout and from the root of the caudal, or only a little nearer the former. Depth of body $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{3}$ times in the total length, length of head 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times. Occiput and nuchal shield slightly tectiform, but without a keel. Maxillary barbel reaching the extremity of the ventral fin or a little beyond. First dorsal I 6, the spine without any serration and always shorter than the head; second dorsal 9–17; anal 9–10. Caudal peduncle only a little longer than broad. Coloration as in *M. niloticus*, but pectoral, ventral, and anal fins often with some brown spots.

Total length 31 mm.

Forty-two specimens from Fashoda and one from Lake No.

In *M. niloticus* there is a series of three or four small bony scutes, ankylosed to the interneural bones, on each side of the base of the soft rays of the first dorsal fin; these little scutes, which have hitherto been overlooked, are absent in *M. brevis*.

XXII.—*On a new Pigmy Antelope obtained by Col. J. J. Harrison in the Semliki Forest.* By Oldfield Thomas.

The British Museum owes to Col. J. J. Harrison the skull of a pigmy antelope from the Semliki Forest allied to the Cameroon species described by de Winton as *Neotragus Batesi* *. I have also had the opportunity of examining the skin of the specimen, which is now in Col. Harrison's collection.

Neotragus Batesi, as shown by de Winton, is in many respects allied to both *Neotragus* and *Nesotragus*, and in the light of the present examination of the new material, including an additional example from the Cameroons, I am disposed to consider it as representing a distinct genus, whose range

* P. Z. S. 1903, i. p. 192.